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THE ONWARD MARCH

MORE MACHINERY TO BE INTRODUCED IN GLASS WORKS.

New Blowing Machine Will Displace One-third of the Men—Will Cheapen Cost of Production and Help the Trust to Conquer Independence.

The filing on Saturday, March 7, at Trenton, N. J., of articles of incorporation of the American Window Glass Machine Company, and the chartering of the Window Glass Machine Company, is practically coincidental with the announcement of the American Window Glass Company, colloquially called the Window Glass Trust, that on March 14 all of its factories shall be closed for the purpose of equipping them with blowing machines.

In order that the trade shall not be unduly alarmed, the company called attention to the fact that it has more than a million boxes of glass in stock, which it deems ample to supply trade wants until the blowing machines shall be installed.

The object in equipping the factories with these machines is to reduce the expense of the product, the wages of glass-blowers being very high. Also, fewer men will be required to run the factories, and it would seem that hundreds of men are in a fair way to find themselves out of employment after March 14.

The American Window Glass Machine Company is capitalized at \$20,000,000, of which \$7,000,000 is preferred stock. The incorporators are Mountfort Mills, Grant Notman and Archibald G. Thacher. The Window Glass Machine Company is capitalized at \$40,000, the incorporators being George E. Hargrove, William A. Edie and William H. Wilson, Jr. Adrian H. Larkin, of No. 34 Wall street, who has been engaged in the organization of the companies, said yesterday that as attorney in the matter he preferred to make no statements concerning the companies save that the organization would be completed in about two weeks.

These two companies, however, are to make the machine for the equipment of the factories of the Glass Trust, and the factories will be closed for from six weeks to three months in consequence.

The glass-blowing machine is at present being guarded with the most profound secrecy and every piece of mechanism has been protected by patent. It is expected that by their aid the cost of production will be reduced from 40 to 50 per cent. below that of the hand process, and for this reason jobbers are inclined to the view that there will be a ruinous cut in prices if work is soon resumed with the machines. Prices will be strengthened, however, by the temporary closing of the factories.

As for the glassworkers, they see that it will soon be necessary to make material changes in the wage scale in case the glass-blowing machines are to be operated by union men. One of the machines will do the work of three men, it is claimed, and permit of the production of varieties of glass physically impossible under the old conditions.

Reports from Pittsburg have it that the Window Glass Trust has been forced into the equipment of its plants with machines by the inability to bring together the warring sections of the window-glass makers. A price war has been threatened, and the announcement of the company is construed to mean a throwing over of the gauntlet. Recently, at the meeting of the glass interests at Columbus, the combination offered to reduce its demands that 15 per cent. of the outside factories be drawn into an agreement to keep up prices to 40 per cent., but the outside element was so resolute that hope of accomplishing this was given up. For the past few days the stock of the combine has been the feature of Pittsburg exchange. It fell ten points in two days, and was heavily unheeded by many large holders.

The officers of the Western Federation of Miners, an organization which is said to have been converted to the doctrines of the class struggle, are giving evidence of what such a "conversion" practically amounts to. They have asked for an injunction restraining the officers of the national guard from the perpetration of outrageous acts at Colorado City, Col. Were the Western Miners' organization really converted to the class struggle its officers would know that the law is in sympathy in favor of the capitalist class; and that consequently, their injunction proceedings will not enjoin. As it is, they are furnishing the capitalist press with the opportunity to stigmatize them as men who are using the methods they abominate. In other words, they are abominating by their acts, the illegal methods of the capitalist class in its struggle with the working class.

A dozen trust in the latest. It is wonderful how, with all the boasting they undergo, the trusts manage to plug along.

RUSSIA OUTDONE

TREATMENT OF CONVICTS IN THE SOUTH DENOUNCED.

Contract System Declared Cruel and Barbarous—Men Die on Long Marches—Starved and Badly Clothed—Caged Like Wild Beasts.

Washington, D. C., March 15.—"Every once in a while we read in an American newspaper or periodical an article on the cruelties of the Russian prison system," said Arthur Newlands of Boston, to-day, "and being interested in the study of criminology, I am sure a fact or two about the system prevailing in some parts of the United States will be of interest.

"The inhuman and semi-barbaric treatment accorded criminals in some of the Southern States is a disgrace to our civilization and a reproach to that fair section of our country. The brief press dispatch which I now read you does not come from St. Petersburg, but from Raleigh, N. C., and it is as follows:

"One hundred and eighty convicts were marched to Marion yesterday, 28 miles, over heavy roads. One died on the way, another died on the train after arriving at Marion, where, for some reason, the train was kept waiting for fifteen hours."

"This reads as though it were taken from one of George Kennan's books, descriptive of the marches of the exiled convicts over the steppes of Siberia, does it not, rather than from a portion of the United States not over twenty-four hours from the capital? The dispatch stated further that the reason for the march was the suspension of work by the convicts on a railroad because of 'severe weather,' and that there had been considerable sickness and some deaths previously among the convicts.

"Under these circumstances, the drafting of the answer was assigned to 'Comrade' Algernon Lee, editor of 'The Worker,' whose 'experience,' 'ability' and 'virility' are on a par with those of 'Comrade' Ben Hanford, though exercised in different ways for the despicable same purpose. He, too, is expected to flunk, as he did in the article entitled 'The Difference,' published in 'The People.' This article was made up of parallel columns. The first contained an article from the 'Worker,' alleged to state the difference existing between the 'Socialist' alias 'Social Democratic' party and the Socialist Labor Party for the benefit of new members. The second column gave the Socialist Labor Party's answer, consisting of the long record of fusion with capitalist parties and betrayal of working class interests by the 'Socialist' alias 'Social Democratic' party. Though Lee promised the readers of the 'Worker' to return to the subject from time to time, he has never done so, though two months have since elapsed; nor has he published 'The People' article in full, as 'The People' did his. That he will turn coward again and shirk the job of answering the below document is therefore likely.

"It is not necessary for anyone to go outside of the United States to seek for inhumanities practiced upon convicts; the convict pens and camps of the South afford more than enough material, and will continue to do so until the system is done away with. One occasionally reads of efforts on the part of humane men in the South to force their legislatures to wipe this stain from their State's good name, but that little practical good has come to show from the dispatch, which happens not to be a matter of mere opinion and prejudice this time, which I have quoted.

"In most of the Southern States the total revenue received from the system exceeds the expenditures of the cost of maintenance of such, except in one or two instances, and, in the case of North Carolina, though its convicts are marched until they drop dead by the roadside, the cost of the maintenance of the system in that State is out of all proportion to the size of the State, and the number of convicts therein, exceeding the State of Ohio, and almost equaling the State of Missouri.

"Strenuous efforts have been made in Alabama and Georgia to wipe out the prison pen and camp system. In the former State the convicts are employed upon the State farm and let out on contract to work in mines and lumber camps. Under this system Alabama last year cleared about \$60,000 on 2500 convicts. Georgia, with about 2245 convicts, came out a few thousand ahead last year under a system similar to that prevailing in Alabama.

"In Mississippi the State utilizes the services of its convicts and lets them out also on the share system in farming, working in cotton industries and in saw and grist mills and clears about \$10,000 a year. In Louisiana the lease system has been abolished, the convicts working for contractors in the manufacturing of various articles and engaged in farming and building. The State's revenue from this source is about \$40,000 a year. In Tennessee the State clears about \$12,000 a year from its prison contracts. Arkansas also farms out its convicts on shares and has the contract system, and clears about \$20,000 a year.

"It will be seen from these facts that the prison system, as unfortunate as it is, in the South yields in all cases cited a substantial revenue to the respective States, except in the case of North Carolina, where the receipts fall slightly below the expenditures."

THE DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL

TO THE ENROLLED SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY VOTERS IN GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY. GREETING:

A CONSTANT CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION ALONG UNCOMPROMISING, SOCIALIST LINES IS NECESSARY TO FREE THE WORKING CLASS FROM WAGE SLAVERY AND CAPITALISM... IT IS ONLY BY MEANS OF SUCH A CAMPAIGN THAT THE ERRONEOUS ECONOMIC IDEAS PROMULGATED BY THE CAPITALIST CLASS, AND FOSTERED BY ITS "LABOR LIEUTENANTS," THE "LABOR LEADERS," TO THE UNDOING OF THE WORKING CLASS, CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY ERADICATED AND SOCIALISM ESTABLISHED.

SUCH A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION IS BEING CONDUCTED BY THE DAILY, WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PEOPLE, IN A FAR-REACHING AND INFLUENTIAL MANNER, WITH WHICH YOU, AS READERS OF THE WEEKLY ARE, NO DOUBT, FAMILIAR... THIS CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION INVOLVES A FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE THAT MUST BE MET IN VARIOUS WAYS BY THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY... ONE OF THESE WAYS IS THE HOLDING OF FESTIVALS... A FESTIVAL OF THIS KIND, CALLED THE DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL, HAS BEEN ARRANGED TO TAKE PLACE AT THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, SUNDAY, MARCH 3 P. M. IT WILL INCLUDE A GRAND CONCERT, BALL AND BAZAAR...

WE INVITE YOU TO ATTEND THIS FESTIVAL, AND THEREBY ASSIST IN THE GRAND WORK THE FESTIVAL IS INTENDED TO PROMOTE... SPECIAL EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO MAKE THIS FESTIVAL MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN ANY OF ITS PREDECESSORS. AS WILL BE SEEN FROM THE ADVERTISEMENTS ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE, THE ATTRACTIONS ARE MANY, WHILE PRICES ARE MERELY NOMINAL... YOUR CO-OPERATION IS AGAIN INVITED TO MAKE THIS FESTIVAL AN UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

SECTION NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

THIS IS THE DOCUMENT

Hanford Declined to Answer—Lee is Likely to Follow Suit.

The below document has created consternation in the ranks of the King's County "Socialists," alias "Social Democrats," owing to its forcible and truthful analysis and presentation of facts. They wanted it answered instantly. Through their county committee they appointed "Comrade" Ben Hanford to draft an answer in post haste. But "Comrade" Ben Hanford declined. Despite his "experience" at plagiarizing S. L. P. writers whom he derides, despite an "able" and "virile" pen, accustomed to and aided by such "experience" "Comrade" Ben Hanford evidently didn't feel equal to the job. Perhaps he had an inkling of the fact that the S. L. P. answer to his answer would bristle with facts from his own scabby record, so he deemed it best to "lay low."

Under these circumstances, the drafting of the answer was assigned to "Comrade" Algernon Lee, editor of "The Worker," whose "experience," "ability" and "virility" are on a par with those of "Comrade" Ben Hanford, though exercised in different ways for the despicable same purpose. He, too, is expected to flunk, as he did in the article entitled "The Difference," published in "The People." This article was made up of parallel columns. The first contained an article from the "Worker," alleged to state the difference existing between the "Socialist" alias "Social Democratic" party and the Socialist Labor Party for the benefit of new members. The second column gave the Socialist Labor Party's answer, consisting of the long record of fusion with capitalist parties and betrayal of working class interests by the "Socialist" alias "Social Democratic" party. Though Lee promised the readers of the "Worker" to return to the subject from time to time, he has never done so, though two months have since elapsed; nor has he published "The People" article in full, as "The People" did his. That he will turn coward again and shirk the job of answering the below document is therefore likely.

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"This is the Document. Section New York, Socialist Labor Party Headquarters City Executive Committee, 2, 4 and 6 New Read Street,

New York.

To the Enrolled Voters of the Social Democratic Party:

As is shown by the City Record, there

are among the voters enrolled with the several parties 5660 who have enrolled with the Social Democratic party, and 5320 who have enrolled with the Socialist Labor Party. It must be assumed that many of these men sincerely regret that there should be two parties in the field, contending for the votes of Socialists, both professing to stand for Socialist principles, and both claiming to represent working class interests, each to the exclusion of the other. In the minds of some, given to look at the question superficially, the idea may have taken root that this separation is really unnecessary, that it is the work of some leader, or leaders, and that, in the absence of these, the rank and file of both parties would rapidly come together, agree upon a common program, and henceforth be one party, undivided and indivisible.

If there are such, they should bear in mind that in our political life an exact duplication of political parties is simply impossible; that, if two parties exist side by side, apparently striving for the same aim, the very fact that there are two will show conclusively that they are not the same, and that they do not stand for the same thing. Political parties do not fall from the skies, neither are they ever the creation of one man's or several men's whims and fancy. At all times do they come into being as the result of material conditions. A political party must reflect

the material interests and, therefore, the aspirations of a large number of men and thereby become the medium through which these men seek to attain these aspirations, or else it will not be. It follows, when we see as we do in this and other States of the Union, two parties in existence, both of them laying claim to the name "Socialist," that there must be quite a difference between them—a difference that fully justifies the separate existence of the two. There is such a difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party—a sharp and well defined difference, as well as to aims and as to the means to be employed to attain these aims.

But the very fact that two such parties do exist give rise to not a little confusion. There can be no doubt that, among the members and voters of the Social Democratic party, there are such who obviously and logically belong in that camp, and whose aims, purposes and interests are fully represented by that party; neither can there be a doubt that there are many men with that party, members as well as voters, who do not belong in that camp and who are there only because they have had no opportunity to fully understand what inherent tendencies shape the course of the movement they have allied themselves with. To these we shall here address ourselves.

When in 1899 some members of the Socialist Labor Party, allied with a non-party element, made a futile attempt to capture the organization of the Socialist Labor Party by midnight assault, and when, later on, out of the union of these and the utopian Debs element of the West, grew what is now known as the Social Democratic party in the State of New York, and as the Socialist party in other States of the Union, the chief cause of division was to be found in the difference of opinion as to what should be the attitude of the Socialist movement of America towards the pure and simple, or old-style trade unions in the light of the conditions prevailing in this country—industrial and political.

One side—the side of the S. L. P.—held that the pure and simple union was practically, and to all intents and purposes, a capitalist institution. Under the political conditions prevailing here, not to be found again in any other country on the face of the globe, these organizations were found to be officered by, and under the sway of agents of the capitalist class—the professional Labor leaders or Labor fakirs. Based on the theory that the capitalist system is a finality and that, therefore, the only one thing to do is to maintain as harmonious relations between capitalists and workingmen as can be, they naturally denied the fundamental principle of Socialism, namely, that in modern or capitalist society there exists a struggle between the capitalist class and the working class—a struggle irrepressible and never ending until the capitalist system has been overthrown. Thus, these organizations served as a barrier against the Socialist movement and, worse yet, by means of the deference with which they were treated by a certain element in the Socialist movement, tended to blunt the revolutionary edge of that movement and sapped its virility. The S. L. P. side held, furthermore, that the political movement of the working class, by virtue of its higher and clearer conception of working class interests, as compared with the conception of mere craft interests to be found in the industrial movement, must dominate the latter absolutely and that from the political movement, embodying the highest aspirations of the working class, the industrial movement must receive its inspiration and its guidance.

The other side—the side of the S. D. P.—held, in effect, that no matter how much the pure and simple union might be a capitalist institution, or might refuse to recognize the class struggle, the fact that it is composed of workingmen, organized for the alleged purpose of protecting their interests against the bosses, makes of it a working class organization. They will invade each other's territory and organize rival unions. They will "scab" it upon one another, and the din of the

socialist trust's report shows net earnings amounting to \$13,000,000. How much will the report of the retail dealers opposing the trust show?

A SPECTACLE

JUST ENACTED AT CONVENTION HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Central Labor Council Votes to Have "No Politics in the Union" by Affiliating With the A. F. of L.—Unions Composing It Belong to the A. L. U.

Special to The Daily People.

San Francisco, Cal., March 8.—The Central Labor Council of San Francisco and vicinity, which has been in convention here for several weeks, has at last adopted a constitution and decided to apply for a charter from the American Federation of Labor. This sounds straight and simple enough. But when it is remembered that this council is made up of unions, many of which positively refuse to affiliate with that same A. F. of L., and when it transpires that the constitution just adopted has a clause decreeing that the unions forming the Central Council are not obliged to connect themselves with the above-mentioned federation, the matter assumes a different aspect.

The spectacle of a group of men voting to demand a charter from a body with which they have just refused to affiliate is, to say the least, surprising. But it is only another instance of the muddled state of the proletarian mind under the sway of the pure and simple fakir. However, the fact that the convention did not apply to favor the old policy of Gompers and his henchmen, with its "no politics in the union" and all that implies.

The illustrious "Socialist" party of this city, has also been passing through a series of convulsions. The "Parson" faction, which also contained the most "intellectual" (?) of the Kangaroos had dominated that party for sometime. It stood for fusion with the U. L. P., however, and, since the downfall of Greenbaum, has been completely overthrown. Its leaders have resigned from the party, and, with their following, have formed a "lyceum," of which Stitt Wilson is the leading speaker. The Beresford or anti-fusion faction now reigns supreme.

These events in the trades union and "Socialist" circles coming directly after the formation of the State Union Labor party, are significant. It is pretty evident—now that the new State party, freed from any attempt at Socialistic, or even trades union influence, will pursue its middle class way unchecked, leaving the unions in their ancient rut and the would-be Socialist party nowhere.

Fight will fill the land. And that fight cannot choose but be carried into the ranks of the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party. They simply cannot escape it; they must take sides, and we shall be treated to the edifying spectacle of seeing the Debs "Socialist" of the West and the Kangaroo "Socialist" of the East in each other's hair.

Can anything prove more fully the folly of resting the future of the Socialist movement upon a policy based upon the utter ignorance of all the facts and conditions that govern the working class of America and its struggle for emancipation? Surely, to every thoughtful man, and much more so to every thoughtful Socialist, the fact must be plain that the cause of the Social Revolution is not to be advanced on these lines; that to advance this cause effectively it must be in the keeping of an organization so constructed as to be free from even the suspicion of capitalist influences, and so conducted as to steer clear of all the pitfalls set for the unwary on the tangled paths of the Labor Movement, an organization that will hold a tight rein on the enthusiast who would, for the sake of momentary, delusive success, compromise principle and enter into dangerous alliances, and, with equal firmness, yank out the crook and grafter who would do the same thing for the purpose of climbing into preference over the backs of his fellows. Such an organization is the Socialist Labor Party.

We ask that you make a careful study of the questions presented. Look carefully into the record and the position of your party and compare it with the S. L. P. in the light of what has been said here, and if after such investigation you arrive at the conclusion that your place is with us, we ask that, as an honest man and a Socialist, seeking to advance the best interests of the Socialist movement, you sever your present affiliations and attach yourself to the Socialist Labor Party.

Should you arrive at this conclusion, please compete

THE LYNN SHOE STRIKE

Another Chapter Answering the Question "Who Are the Union Wreckers?"

Lynn, Mass., March 14.—Tis some time since the readers of "the only paper printed in the English language fit for workmen to read"—The Daily People—have heard from Lynn and the strike of its shoe cutters and stitchers against that infamous limb of organized scaberry, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. But the strike is still on, and will remain until Tobin and his infamous tribe of scabs, horse thieves, burglars and mail robbers are no more in this, the "city of soles."

Since our write-up on the situation, Tobin has resorted to every expedient in his power to stem the tide which must come what will ultimately engulf him and his scabby gang. He has caused strikes to be called in Exeter, Manchester and Keene, N. H., for the purpose of sending the "strikers" in these places to Lynn and Haverhill to take the places of these men and women who are out in these cities against him, and to incidentally force his "union stamp" in these New Hampshire towns. His "trusties," the Kangaroos, have helped as best they could in his work, and have done their best to get scabs for him as well. But he is up against a tough proposition.

He and his degenerate lieutenants, the Kangs, the history of this strike has failed to that eternal pillory built by the honest, class conscious workers of the shoe trade, from which all the antics of the defenders of organized scaberry will not avail to redeem them—their name is mud, dirty mud at that.

Not only has the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union furnished money for the manufacturers to procure injunctions against the workers, as told before in these columns, but it has, through Tobin, started a stitching room in Boston to do their work, and break such future strikes as may be made against them.

In the pursuance of their infamous work, the breaking of this strike, Tobin has brought to this city, as his lieutenants, such good "union men" as Horace Gray, who is a graduate of Frankfort, Ky., where he was kept as the guest of the Blue rass State for two years for horse stealing. The record is silent as to whether there is a "union stamp" in use in that profession or not, and nothing is said as to whether Mr. Gray and his fellow craftsmen were attached to the A. F. of L. at the time.

"Shorty," otherwise known as Edward H. Flynn, alias Edward Farrell, is another shining light, a walking, talking, lecturing example of what can be done under the government ownership theory of the Kangs. He too, came from the government owned State prison, where he spent four years and five months for breaking and entering and robbery. He was sent up from Worcester October 28, 1889, for five years.

He evidently learned the lesson while there, to be more careful, so he hitched up with Tobin, where he can go deeper and deeper and take no chance of imprisonment, as this present form of robbery is in the interest of the class which makes and interprets the laws—the capitalist class.

McNally is another high priest of Tobinism. He has had to answer to the charge of wife beating and attempted murder.

"Muck," alias Edward F. Smith, has been honored with a write-up before. He is a ticket-of-leave man from Bridgewater.

There are many others that might be mentioned, but what is the use? They are all crooks, and it would simon to prove the point already established if we introduce more evidence.

C. L. Bairie, the general secretary, got his job at the suggestion of certain Chicago shoe manufacturers, owing to the scabby work which he did in the Stein Schwab & Co. strike of 1892.

McMorrow, "Smiling Charley" they call him, has a similar record at Weymouth, Mass.

Sullivan, Donovan, et al. make up a gallery which, to quote the only Barron, "are unequalled in the world's history and brought together at a tremendous cost, seen for the first time," etc. In the employ of the shoe manufacturers in the great John F. Tobin, who will keep the show on the boards while the dupes put their quarters in his care.

Rend the veil which blinds the workers. That is the mission of the S. T. & L. P. and the S. L. P., and if you could only see the fakir crew and hear the howls of rage as we snatch the victims from their hyena-like jaws, you would think that the mission is being fulfilled, and this message delivered which alone can emancipate our class from the robbery of capitalism and the ignorance with which the fakirs have, at the behest of their masters, filled the workers to their undoing.

All along the line we are chasing them up. Since having the pleasure of "Pulling Down No. 19" at Brooklyn, we have got after them at Marlboro, Mass. They made an attempt to get their dirty work again entirely oblivious of the trail of misery which the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union are responsible for in that city as a result of the great strike of 1898.

This Marlboro meeting is of sufficient importance to be recited at this time.

On the evening of February 24, under the auspices of the Marlboro Central Trades and Labor Council, the fakirs

held forth. The advertisement of the meeting said that P. J. Mahoney, of Boston, the Kangaroo president of No. 97, Cigarmakers' International Union; Frank K. Foster, who represents Frank at all times, and, incidentally, a certain infant industry which is one of the sources of his power, together with "armory building" Jimmy Carey and that walking blatherskite and all-round fakir, Harry J. Skellington, would be the spellbinders, and that John H. Murray, who succeeded in leading the Marlboro shoe workers to defeat in '98, would preside.

(Upon notice of this event from the Marlboro Local of the S. T. & L. A., the writer went up to that neck of the woods to see what could be done in the way of putting the workers straight on the real mission of this bunch of scabs, which was to yoke once more the shoe workers of that city to the band-wagon of capitalism on which the fakirs ride, and to find a job for Murray, who is now looking for "something new" as he is out of a job at his old trade—labor fakir.

In company with several Alliance men we wended our way to the Marlboro Theatre, where we listened to the worst mess of slush that has been dished up for many a day.

The armory builder failed to appear. He knew from a previous experience what was in store for him. Mahoney and Foster spoke, and then got out, and "Skelf" was left to shine alone.

He had heard that we were there, and had two "cops" to protect him from our questions, and talked against time until 11:15 p. m., when he got tired and stopped, and then he sat down.

Murray tried the trick of adjourning the meeting, but the writer got the floor, and asked if the last speaker would answer some questions. Murray said "No," and then wanted to know, "What is your name?" to which we replied, "If you won't answer questions, I don't know as it makes any difference what my name is." Murray then said, "Oh, that is you, Berry." "Exactly, sir," was our prompt rejoinder.

This fakir, who by the way is the treasurer of the Kangaroo Socialist Club in that city, at once started to bluff, and a big ignorant Irish policeman named "Jerry"—who is as thick as the peat of the bogs of Kerry, and whose conception of the phrase "The peace and dignity of the commonwealth" is that his ignorance is the law of the land, and that as he was paid for it he must prevent any one speaking on the other bunch of ignorants on the platform, stood behind me ready to grab, but he did not dare to, and while he was there Murray said that if I wanted a debate (the specter of Sieverman at Brooklyn troubled his siesta), I could have it.

We at once issued him this challenge: "Resolved that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is a manufacturers' union, run in the interest of the capitalist class, and that class alone, hence the enemy of the working class."

We informed Mr. Murray we would take the affirmative of that question then and there.

"Skelf" said, "I don't represent the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, to which we replied: "I did not say you did, but if you did not represent that organization here-to-night, what did you represent?" He then left the hall, making a hasty exit.

We then asked Murray—who, when "Skelf" was gone, took occasion to say that "There was no one to accept that challenge"—and if the A. F. of L. was represented, he said, "Yes, I do." We then issued another challenge of the same kind to him, striking out "B. & S. W. Union" and inserting "American Federation of Labor," and inserting "American Federation of Labor," and told him he was at liberty to select any one he saw fit to from Gompers down.

He said he would accept if we would at once put up \$10 as the half expenses for the theatre, and the debate to be held there. When he went forward to put up the money and get his signature to the agreement, he adjourned the meeting, and asked the thesc police-man to clear the hall. This edict was carried out by his ignorance, the man from Kerry.

We then arranged for a meeting in another hall for the following Sunday, and had a packed house to hear us on "Trades Unions, the Old and the New." Our meeting was nearly twice the size of the fakirs, and that despite the fact that all their lieutenants went out. To keep the workers away they used the press and circulated all sorts of stories.

We met them in their own bailiwick and did them to a turn, and the capitalist press of the city kept silent on our meeting.

On Sunday, March 8, we spoke at a meeting held under the auspices of the Workingmen's Educational Club of Boston, which wanted to hear both sides.

We rounded them up for fair and took the wind out of their sails. Since then they are as limp as a dishcloth.

The capitalist press and the pulpit as well feel our steel in this fight, as they persistently misrepresent what we say. Last Sunday the writer was attacked by one of the Catholic clergy of this city, who, we learn, is related, through the marriage of one of his family, to a member of the firm of Harry Bros., whose employees are now out.

At the end of the meeting the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The Knights of Labor cutters and stitchers of Lynn, and the shoe-

workers' Protective Union of Haverhill, are on strike against the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which has in these, and such other shoe centers, as it has succeeded in setting up its organization in entering a conspiracy with the shoe workers in conjunction with the union stamp, of which the general president says 'absolutely protects you from a labor dispute, or a stoppage of work, and protects you against being required to pay above the market rate of wages, and right, the workers' property.'

Then, and not until then, will the struggle of the ages cease. Then, and not until then, will the working class, our class, be free from the capitalist class and its labor lieutenants, of which John F. Tobin is one of the dirtiest.

Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, those militant representatives of Labor's hosts, and settle with the working class by unconditionally surrendering to the proletariat the tool of production, which has been the bone of contention for so long, and which must be what it is of right, the workers' property.

Perhaps the most disappointed New Jersey Populist, in the campaign of 1892, was Joseph R. Buchanan, the Congressional nominee in the Sixth (Newark) District. Joe's campaign effort was based on the fact that he was a union man, "a member of International Typographical Union No. 6." A man who has been so busily engaged with extra work that these office notes were of necessity deferred. Realizing, however, that many comrades find them interesting, as gauging our work in a measure, we shall hereafter endeavor to present such items as may be worth mentioning.

The statement that our plant has had an unusual run of work must not, however, be taken to signify that we are less in need of the active co-operation of all comrades interested in our papers progress. Large undertakings require large outlays, and in our case it has been necessary to anticipate profits because of a lack of capital. In other words, while we have had considerable work for our plant, we have been obliged to improve our equipment to handle it, with the result that the chief advantage gained thus far is merely better preparation for future orders.

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Subscriptions to the Monthly People come in steadily, though not in as large numbers as expected. Perhaps renewed propaganda efforts throughout the country will increase the Monthly subs sufficiently to enable us to reach the 30,000 mark by the time the new paper is a year old.

For the month of February we received 1557 new subscribers, sent in as follows:

Paul Noffke, Holyoke, Mass.	311
H. S. Aley, Lincoln, Neb.	44
John J. Ernst, St. Louis, Mo.	38
Fred Brown, Cleveland, Ohio	37
Burr Sturges, Indianapolis, Ind.	36
E. E. Kinsella, Indianapolis, Ind.	30
Wm. Walker, Seattle, Wash.	25
I. Shapiro, Hamilton, Ont., Can.	25
E. J. Dillon, Nat. Military Home, Ind.	25
Geo. Bryce, London, Ont., Can.	22
James Traylor, Syracuse, N. Y.	22
T. F. O'Brien, Edinburgh, Scotland	20
Edmund Wiehe, Wis.	20
Hans Olson, Minneapolis, Minn.	20
J. H. Hibbert, Jr., Toledo, Ohio	19
Chas. J. Michael, Denver, Col.	17
Clinton H. Pierce, Albany, N. Y.	17
Louis E. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	17
Wm. E. Dill, Newark, N. J.	17
F. Bomback, Boston, Mass.	13
B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.	13
M. Steele, Nyack, N. Y.	12
E. Keen, Batavia, N. Y.	12
J. Vierthaler, Milwaukee, Wis.	12
Edwin Compton, San Antonio, Texas	11
J. D. Castro, Jacksonville, Ill.	11
Thos. Maxwell, London, Ont., Can.	11
Max Goltz, Winona, Minn.	11
Chas. Donkin, Toronto, Can.	10
Adam Marks, New London, Conn.	10
Frank Hunter, Philadelphia, Pa.	10
Henry P. Peel, Passaic, N. J.	10
J. Billings, Grand Junction, Colo.	10
G. Stevens, East St. Louis, Ill.	10
John Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind.	10
Hans Hillman, Milwaukee, Wis.	10
E. C. Joslin, Killington, Conn.	10
Alfred Ross, St. Louis, Mo.	10
U. V. Jetty, Providence, R. I.	10
P. E. Herrick, Providence, R. I.	10
J. V. Schugel, Waltham, Mass.	10
Wm. Will, Cambridge, Mass.	10
O. M. Curran, Taunton, Mass.	10
J. H. Shafet, Ogden, Utah	10
Geo. Torrey, Syracuse, N. Y.	10
Oscar Freer, Columbus, Ohio	10
J. M. Jensen, Spokane, Wash.	10
Geo. Bernick, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10
Samuel Smith, Kansas City, Mo.	10
A. J. Crepeau, Woonsocket, R. I.	10
Joe Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	10
Thomas Palme, Lit. Soc., Brooklyn, N. Y.	10
F. R. Rowell, Seattle, Wash.	10
J. A. Anthony, Redlands, Calif.	10
Frank Cather, San Antonio, Tex.	10
James Smith, Elkhorn, Wash.	10
E. C. Butcher, Patterson, N. J.	10
J. C. McGregor, Newark, N. J.	10
J. F. Schubel, Monroe, N. J.	10
F. Seimer, Stonington, Conn.	10
L. Lazar, Bradford, O. Can.	10
W. J. Jetty, Providence, R. I.	10
J. V. Kendall, San Antonio, Tex.	10
A. A. Lazzich, Lead, Sd. Dakota.	10
H. S. Aley, Lincoln, Neb.	10
Scattering	10

Total 1557

For the two weeks ending March 14, we received 553 new subscribers, as follows:

G. Reichenbach, S. E. C., of Conn.	108
A. Van Dolsburg, Holland, Mich.	60
C. Schaudt, Evansville, Ind.	20
C. Chester, Baltimore, Md.	15
E. C. Butcher, Patterson, N. J.	14
F. Bomback, Boston, Mass.	14
Chas. G. Perkins, Eureka, Cal.	14
John Nelson, Minneapolis, Minn.	12
Ed. Schade, Newark, N. J.	11
J. C. Butterworth, Patterson, N. J.	10
J. C. McGregor, Newark, N. J.	10
J. F. Schubel, Monroe, N. J.	10
F. Seimer, Stonington, Conn.	10
L. Lazar, Bradford, O. Can.	10
W. J. Jetty, Providence, R. I.	10
J. V. Kendall, San Antonio, Tex.	10
A. A. Lazzich, Lead, Sd. Dakota.	10
H. S. Aley, Lincoln, Neb.	10
Scattering	10

Total 553

The scholarship offered by the Waldo Typewriting Company to the one sending the largest number of subscriptions to the Monthly People between January 1 and March 1, was won by Paul Noffke, of Holyoke, Mass., who has 417 subscriptions to his credit.

The year's subscription given by a Colorado sympathizer to the person sending the largest list from that State, was won by Charles J. Michael, of Denver, with the comparatively small number of 19.

LABOR NEWS DEPARTMENT.

Evidence of spring activity among the comrades is shown in the large number of orders for leaflets now coming in. The orders from New York city, which were lively in January and February, have dropped off somewhat, as the comrades are following up the distribution of leaflets by a house-to-house canvass. Over 35,000 leaflets were sent out last week to different localities, Schemedly alone taking 20,000. Being enabled now to turn out leaflets on our own press, the Labor News is prepared to give reduced rates in large quantities. We will sell in 20,000 lots at 9

PARASITISM OF THE CAPITALIST CLASS ILLUSTRATED

This searchlight has already flashed its illuminating beams across the path of the workers, and henceforth the struggle for domination on the world's broad stage is to acquire a seriousness not hitherto found in the drama of the ages, and the chief role will be assumed by the event depicted, and subservient workingmen.

The evolution of the race has brought us now to this vital point of issue, which will decide for succeeding generations what the basis of a truly civilized human co-operation should be. In a measure the workers have risen to the importance of this duty devolving upon him; but when the full realization dawns upon his class, the workers shall then with right and becoming dignity perform the task of human emancipation.

Having thus enunciated the principles animating the Socialist workers, and transmuting all his efforts with this supreme purpose, we shall now proceed to a practical analysis of the subject of capitalist parasitism.

In order to obtain a perfect understanding of our meaning, we shall take the liberty of setting forth some characteristics of the parasite as obtained from a study of the subject in the natural world.

The causes which induce parasitism in the animal kingdom are much the same as that which induces the human family to follow the same degrading habits. First, we find that safety can only be enjoyed at the expense of eternal vigilance, and to obtain food costs labor. So in order to obtain food and safety it is necessary to exercise considerable effort, which, to the being with a taint of parasitism, is not congenial to its nature. For illustration, let us consider the parasitic habits of the Amazon ants, who do not demean themselves by working, but have black slaves to perform all the labor of constructing their nests, caring for their young and even putting the food in their mouths. Like human organizations, the structure of ant society took many thousands of years to develop into this highly aristocratic condition. This fact has been attested by the survival of exceptions to the contrary.

Those aristocratic methods of living have had a most degenerating effect upon the ant families who practice them. This is seen in their helpless condition when deprived of their slave attendants. Experiment has proved that those fine lady ants, who for centuries have practiced plunder and deadly war upon others of their own species, have become as aristocratic that they have lost entirely the art of arranging for their own comfort, or caring for their young. It has been demonstrated that they will even die of starvation when deprived of their attendant slaves who feed them, although food may be easily obtained.

In the parallel, not striking in the human family, if we consider the construction of modern society? A careful study of the deteriorating influences of capitalism upon those who are directly concerned in controlling the enlightened interests of men with the continuance of the autocratic rule of capital, that he will truly endeavor to rid himself of this parasitic domination.

"THE WOMAN WHO TOILS"

The recent letter of President Roosevelt to "The Woman Who Toils," which has just been received, appears as follows:

"The President concludes that capitalism is synonymous; that, in fact, it only serves to weaken and retard the full development of the human family, and that its continued existence is nothing short of a curse against the race.

The logical object of an economic and political movement for the workers should be the total and eternal expulsion of capitalist capitalism from the realm of existing things. It is only then the torchlight of scientific Socialism reveals to the worker the importance of controlling the enlightened interests of men with the continuance of the autocratic rule of capital, that he will truly endeavor to rid himself of this parasitic domination.

It is the opinion of the enlightened

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of the autocratic rule of capital,

that he will truly endeavor to rid

himself of this parasitic domination.

There was a time when skill and strength were requisites for a workman.

A long apprenticeship at considerable cost was necessary. Machinery did not enter into production as it does to-day.

Women could not do the work of men, and therefore we can conquer it if we only will.

If the matter is one of character

President Roosevelt's conclusion is correct. But that it is not a matter of character at all, but of material conditions affecting the workers, can be shown conclusively.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned, if so desired, and stamps are enclosed.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1880.....	2,660
In 1882.....	21,157
In 1886.....	36,584
In 1890.....	34,181
In 1902.....	53,617

AN ESSAY ON REASONING.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish an article entitled "Brewers and Party Politics," from the Cleveland, O., Bakers' Journal of last February 7. The article is constructed upon what is technically known as the "Pure and simple" basis. Its calm reasoning, its fairness of presentation, and its, up to a certain point, relentlessly correct logic are refreshing. Possibly, the article would be logical up to the end of the subject. But unfortunately it breaks off just where it begins to be interesting.

The Bakers' Journal's line of argument is:

"Indorsement of a political party by a Trades Union means party politics within it."

Correct! The next link in the argument is:

"Party politics carried on by a Trades Union means that each and every member must vote the full ticket of the indorsed party."

Correct, again. The next link in the argument is:

"Each one not doing this is a delinquent, may justly be called a scab, and expelled from the organization."

Indeed, a ball-and-chain of correct reasoning! Then follows the climax of the Bakers' Journal's unfinishing logic. It continues, reasoning along this line, that every "clean-out" in such an indorsed party would have to effect a corresponding "clean-out" of "political scabs" in the Union. At this point, however, the Bakers' Journal drops argument, and simply strikes a pro-Pure and Simple attitude.

Next in importance to convincing the thing for opponents to do is to understand each other. The Bakers' Journal evidently understands exactly the rationale of the Trades Union policy of the Socialist Labor Party. The purpose of this article is an endeavor to induce the Bakers' Journal to disclose the rationale of its own Trades Union policy by taking up the thread of its argument, where it broke off, and continue the same to the rounding point.

The Bakers' Journal recognizes that every "clean-out" in a political party is bound to be followed by a corresponding "clean-out" in an indorsing Trades Union. Hence its objection to party politics in Unions. What are the conclusions to be drawn from the objection? In other words, what is its rationale?

On the subject of politics the human race divides along two lines:

1st—Politics are VITAL;

2d—Politics are TRASH.

Does Pure and Simple Unionism fall in with the view that "politics are trash"? If so, one of two things must follow:

Either the Pure and Simple Union holds that poverty may be alleviated, but can not be abolished, and that, as things are they have always been, and will substantially continue to be, until the millennium arrive—in which case, by what right does such a Union claim standing in the Labor Movement? Why not join the Salvation Army?

Or the Pure and Simple Union holds the Socialist view regarding Capital and Labor, the irrepressibility of the conflict between the two, and the mission of the Working Class to abolish Capitalism—in which case, why does not the Union drill itself for "physical action," and like the bone-side Anarchist, frankly preach that doctrine? Is Capitalism to be brought down by "sheer truculence"?

Does, on the contrary, Pure and Simple Unionism fall in with the view that "politics are vital"? If so, then to-wit: The Pure and Simple Union must dominate the political manifestation of Labor to it alone are "clean-outs" allowable. In other words, the solution of the Labor movement is to strangle itself: People do not join unions but to get or keep jobs; Capitalism, by reducing even more the relative number of the hands needed and thereby increasing the relative supply in the Labor Market, renders permanent membership in the Unions an impossibility to the vast majority of the workers; the overwhelming majority of the workingmen voters being found in the "clean-outs" as "scabs" or otherwise, the Union-dominated political party of Labor is scuttled before started. To be still conciser: Pure and Simple Unionism is a "Labor Jollier" to Labor's undoing.

We do not mean to speak or reason for the "Bakers' Journal." Neither shall we decide for it which of these several alternatives is the rationale it stands on. But one of them is its pedestal. All the same, whichever it be, dead opposite stands the pedestal on which is reared the S. L. P. views of what a Union should be.

ONE PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION.

The capitalist interests of the country are pulling themselves together to make head against Socialism. They realize that phrases will not do; they realize that declamation will not do.

At last it has percolated through their wool that phrases and declamation will stand in this instance as little as Mrs. Partington's now celebrated mop

steaded against the Atlantic ocean. They need, this they are now sure of, something stronger, more practical.

Their papers, accordingly are now teeming with practical suggestions to "combat the evil." One of these articles contains "one practical illustration" that is worth all the others in that it betrays the trend of capitalist strategic thought in this conflict.

The "practical illustration" in question consists mainly in figures. It runs this way:

"There are in the country 80,000,000 people. The value of the total products of the nation is \$18,000,000,000. This is \$225 for each man, woman and child in the country. For a family of four this means an income of \$900 a year."

After this argument, presented in figures, the following figures, presented in argument, follow:

"So that every head of a household who is receiving this salary, and there are thousands of them, is getting his share if there were an equal distribution according to population of all the products of the country."

It must be admitted that, although in this second passage the figures are mainly dissolved in the argument, they are none the less prominently forceful than in the first passage, where the argument is mainly dissolved in figures. Indeed, the two passages are so strictly statistical that they amount to a mathematical demonstration. The demonstration runs this wise:

"There are 80,000,000 people in the country:

"The value of the nation's products is \$18,000,000,000:

"Distributed equally among heads of households of four members—each—householder, wife and two children, that would give each head of a household \$900 a year:

"Thousands" [that's to say, several times 1,000, but not more than 1,999 and a fraction times 1,000, because otherwise it would be "millions"]; the word "thousands" is cautiously and statistically chosen] of householders get their share:

"There are 15,000,000 voters in the land:

"Deducting the 'thousands' up to the extreme limit of 1,999,999, THERE REMAIN 13,000,001 VOTERS.

Can any illustration compete with this in practicalness? Impossible! But to whom is the illustration addressed? To the 13,000,001 heads of householders who are getting below their share, away, away below their share? Why, of course not. If it were, then the illustrator would not call his illustration "practical," as he does himself: he would then call it a "demagogic vaporizing." The illustration is addressed to the "thousands" It is meant to hold the noses of these "thousands" who are getting their share—those who are getting their share many hundreds of times more being included—down to certain hard facts. It means to tell them that they must stop "fooling." It means to "illustrate" to them what they are "up against." It means to tell them as loud as facts and figures can: "Disfranchise that 13,000,001 hordes! Entrench yourselves behind physical fortresses against

an even many times larger horde than that, which, as a dry sponge absorbs water, is thirstily absorbing 'demagogic vaporing'!"

"Facts and figures" can do no more. They have reached high-water mark of perfection. The "illustration" is eminently "practical."

Pass it on!

THE IRREPRESSIBLE ARMORY MEASURE.

"Several members of Union 11, New Haven," in the signature attached to a letter that appears in the Bakers' Journal of the 7th instant, and that, aiming at exculpating the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democracy, from the serious charges made against it, contains this passage:

"In regard to Comrade Carey voting for an Armory measure, he, Carey, was a member of the Socialist Labor Party at the time of the act. . . . It is a notable fact that the S. L. P. had no fault to find until after he had broken away from their party."

James T. Carey was elected a Councilman in Haverhill, Mass., on December 8, 1897. He was the nominee of the Socialist Labor Party, of which he was a member. As such Mr. Carey was compelled to and did sign his resignation, dated blank, of the office for which he was nominated, and the resignation was placed in the hands of Section Haverhill, S. L. P., as custodian for the Party.

On Wednesday evening, February 17, 1898 (a little after two months after his election), Mr. Carey succeeded in causing his section to secede from the S. L. P. This was the culmination of an intrigue he had long been conducting. On March 7, 1898, the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P., correctly scenting premonitions of treason to the Working Class by such an action on the part of a Party member just elected to public office, and being, as the executive body of the Party, in constructive possession of Mr. Carey's resignation of his office, as the constitution required, wrote to Mr. Carey demanding his resignation. In that letter the following passage occurs:

"In view of the violation of the pledge contained in that document [the resignation, which pledges a candidate "in case of his election to stand squarely on the Party's platform and to advocate its principles"], and in view of the fact that the office you now hold is Party property, and that the Party will be held responsible for the improprieties that your conduct makes certain you will incur, we hereby summon you to resign from the office of Councilman, which you now hold, and thus surrender to the Party you have betrayed the trust conferred upon you."

The letter was sent by registered mail, was received by Mr. Carey and was returned by him in another envelope. He kept his office.

On Thursday, June 16, 1898 (nearly four months after his secession from the Party, and over three months after the S. L. P., by the letter quoted above, had prophetically cleaned its skirts of the man) Mr. Carey voted for the Armory Measure, a \$15,000 appropriation.

That much for the exculpation of the "Several Members of Union 11, New Haven." But that's not all. If it were all, it would not be worth mentioning. The facts are all thoroughly known. But there's more to the point.

In its issue of the 9th instant, the New York Volkseitung, a German organ of Mr. Carey's party, answering a Utica, N. Y., correspondent on this same irrepressible Armory matter, after insinuating the same lie that the "Several Members of Union 11, New Haven" indulged in, proceeds this wise:

"There are 15,000,000 voters in the land:

"Deducting the 'thousands' up to the extreme limit of 1,999,999, THERE REMAIN 13,000,001 VOTERS.

Can any illustration compete with this in practicalness? Impossible! But to whom is the illustration addressed? To the 13,000,001 heads of householders who are getting below their share, away, away below their share? Why, of course not. If it were, then the illustrator would not call his illustration "practical," as he does himself: he would then call it a "demagogic vaporizing." The illustration is addressed to the "thousands" It is meant to hold the noses of these "thousands" who are getting their share—those who are getting their share many hundreds of times more being included—down to certain hard facts. It means to tell them that they must stop "fooling." It means to "illustrate" to them what they are "up against." It means to tell them as loud as facts and figures can: "Disfranchise that 13,000,001 hordes! Entrench yourselves behind physical fortresses against

an even many times larger horde than that, which, as a dry sponge absorbs water, is thirstily absorbing 'demagogic vaporing'!"

What does all this music mean? This attempted palliation of militia outrages? This pick-pocket's attempt to foist into

goods that he is caught with?

Wrongful acts, implying no moral turpitude, can ever be cleared off: they are subject to open confession and contrition. Otherwise with acts that imply moral turpitude: the moral turpitude of the act cannot be got rid of. Moral turpitude is so wholly a part of the committer and his kin that it breeds further turpitude. A fresh turpidinous act is inevitably ever resorted to in the endeavor to conceal or escape the effects of the first,—and therein lies a benignant dispensation of Providence: rotteness scourges itself.

of the school of the Weeping Philosopher. Nevertheless, the fact is that, strange as it may seem, the Socialist Movement brims over with fun. Here are a couple of instances: in reality the two constitute one.

To fame, if not yet to fortune, known there is a certain brace of gentlemen in the Socialist Movement. The present name of one of the brace is Henry Slobodin; the other's name is Cameron King, jr. Dame Nature, who, though lavish in color, is, as all true artists, rigid in symmetry, located the one near the Golden Gate on the Pacific, the other near Sandy Hook on the Atlantic. As the light-house attracts kites, the splendor of the Socialist beacon, held aloft by the Socialist Labor Party, attracted both; from the opposite quarters of the country they joined.

What they did not and do not yet know of Socialism would fill exactly the measure of classic Socialist literature. This notwithstanding, or, perhaps, by the very reason thereof, they set themselves up as "authorities." The S. L. P. did not share their views about themselves; whereupon, in chorus, the two denounced the Party as "un-democratic;" and they joined hands as well as voices across the continent in a new Socialist party, the cornerstone of which was to be "democracy"—and the fun started. Last week it reached the point commonly styled "climax," but more pictorially spelled by Artemus Ward as "climbacks."

The start of the fun was about three years ago. During this period the Socialist Movement was treated to one continuous opera bouffe on "democracy." King, jr., held the Golden Gate end of the show; Slobodin the Sandy Hook end; and, between the two, the anti-Socialist Labor Party "democracy" was on exhibition for fair. Each manifestation, as they succeeded each other in rapid succession, seemed to reach top-notch. But not yet. The procession of clownish pretentiousness ever had something better, more laughable, in store. But top-notch was finally reached. Last week, almost on the same day and hour, and addressing themselves to the innocents, on whose vote they boasted, but who begin to see through the fraud and are becoming uncomfortably restive under the anti-S. L. P. "democracy," "democratic" King, jr., hurled at them the epithet "Yearling upstarts!" and "democratic" Slobodin, or Slobodin, as he now calls himself, admonished them that their part in the "democracy" was to "sit at our feet,"—in other words: "Cough up and shut up!"

The "climbacks" is reached.

The news cabled from London that William Crooks, a labor man somewhat of the John Burns type, has been elected to succeed Sir Charles Beresford, as member of Parliament, naturally raises the question: what is a labor man somewhat of the John Burns type? A labor man somewhat of the John Burns type is a traitor to the working class in the interest of the capitalist class. In 1893, when the miners were shot by troops, John Burns, then, as well as now, a labor leader in the British Parliament, by the grace of the capitalist Liberal party, upheld the Liberal Home Secretary Asquith, when the latter took upon himself the responsibility of the act. Crooks owes his election to the patronage of Lord Rosebery, the English representative of the Rothschilds, and other powerful liberals. These facts will explain why his triumph over his Conservative opponent has not thrown the capitalist world into a paroxysm, as it would have done had Crooks been a true representative of labor, and not a labor man somewhat of the John Burns type.

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A Bronx motorman was electrocuted by a live wire on the platform of the car he was running. A Reading Railroad engineer was overcome by gas while running through the North Mahanoy tunnel. A number of longshoremen were compelled to run the risks of infection in the holds of the Karmania, on which six persons died from a disease believed to be cholera. It is now in order for the New York Sun to take these cases as a text and prove how easily the workers appropriate their pay, while the poor capitalists are killing themselves with over-exertion. This would be in keeping with the policy of the Sun, which, despite such facts as those quoted, endeavors to establish the point that the workers of this country are rolling in ease and luxury, owing to their "unparalleled prosperity."

Three clergymen have been chosen to act as arbitrators to settle the labor controversy between the packers and engineers at the Chicago stockyards. The theory that the gentlemen of the cloth are non-capitalistic and therefore impartial, has received a black eye in this city through the frequent unbeneficial awards made by that foremost of clerical arbitrators, Bishop Potter, the friend of J. Pierpont Morgan.

do no more than Caesar's arm, When Caesar's head is off.

NO SCAPE-GOATING!

"The blood of Paul Mendelsohn is not upon the head of his assassins only. The murder in Waterbury is but one of the fruits of the systematic coddling of lawlessness that began with the befriending of John Mitchell and his union in Pennsylvania throughout a series of murderous crimes that has no parallel."—New York Sun.

Did the Waterbury tragedy and the alleged lawlessness in Pennsylvania "begin" are they to be traced to the "befriending of John Mitchell and his union"—Not unless the source of the Mississippi is to be placed at Baton Rouge.

Some three years ago a conflict arose between the Sun and the typographical union. The Sun published its statement. It is estopped from going back upon that. According thereto the conflict was not between it and its employees; it was not a conflict over wages. According thereto the conflict was with the leaders of the union, who, in the hire of the Mergenthaler linotype machine company, fought the Sun for introducing a rival and competing machine. The conflict raged violently: the strike turned into a boycott. The Sun secured injunctions against these leaders, and in its affidavits called them "bandits," "criminals," "outlaws," etc., etc. Finally on March 10, 1902, peace was restored. How peace was restored between the Sun, on the one hand, and the "bandits," "criminals," and "outlaws," on the other, the below passage from the Tammany Times of April 26, reproduced among the editorial paragraphs of Printers Ink of May 7, will give an idea:

"We understand that the 'pool' formed to buy the interests of Paul Dana in the New York Sun raised one million dollars to complete the transaction. Of this \$700,000 was to be paid to Paul Dana and the remaining \$300,000 was to go to the Typographical Union for the purpose of bringing about the settlement of the Sun strike. The payment of that \$300,000 was undoubtedly a legitimate business transaction, since the Union refused to settle unless allowed a liberal amount for the expenses of carrying on the

OFFICIAL

—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 College street, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)
 Notice.—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that there are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p.m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting held March 13 at No. 2-6 New Reade street. A. Gilhaus in the chair. All members present. The financial report for the two weeks ending March 7, showed receipts \$132.07; expenditures, \$70.73.

Communications: From Illinois S. E. C., transmitting a set of by-laws for approval. Several changes were suggested and the secretary was instructed to communicate with the committee. From Ohio S. E. C. asking for replacement of dues stamp lost in a railroad smash-up. Granted. From Section Detroit, Michigan, setting forth the workings of a new primary law as applied to Wayne County under which a percentage of the salary for each office must be paid to the county before the name of the candidate is placed on the ballot. Since this means about \$1000 for a full ticket in Wayne County, practical disfranchisement is the result. Resolved, to advise the Section to inaugurate a general agitation against the new law. From Pueblo, Colo., reporting election of officers and upon local conditions. From Washington, D. C., by former member of Section Providence, reporting local conditions and indicating lines on which he will agitate in that city. From Essex County, N. J., reporting Section in good condition. From Chicago, Ill., reporting that the treasurer of the little Kangas, an individual who had always talked loud and long about the "rascality in New York," has slipped the town taking along what little money the little Kangas had saved out of the total they abstracted from the Illinois State organization. From Baltimore, Md., inquiring about interpretation of Article II, Section 6, of the constitution. From Everett, Mass., asking for list of Sections for the purpose of submitting amendment to the constitution.

Other communications were received from Indianapolis, Ind.; Boston, Mass.; St. Paul, Minn.; San Francisco, Calif.; Los Angeles, Calif., and other points, dealing with a variety of subjects.

Adjourned. Rudolph Katz,
Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE EXECUTIVE

The State Executive Committee of Massachusetts S. L. P. held its regular meeting on March 8, with John R. Oldham of Lynn, chairman. All delegates were present.

Communications were received from C. W. Doyle, Webster; Everett, Lawrence, Medway, Abington, Fall River, Lowell, Adams and National Secretary, telling of agitation, asking for speakers, giving lists of new officers, sending semi-annual reports, forwarding etc.

Bills amounting to \$19.97 were ordered paid.

Secretary was instructed to send Comrade Lombard a circular published by section New York on the matter of the change of formation of N. E. C.

Secretary instructed to write sections about arrangements to be made should Comrade De Leon tour Massachusetts.

The application of John Youngdahl of Needham, for membership-at-large was accepted and his name enrolled on books.

It was voted to hold another meeting in Marlboro on Sunday, March 22, 1903.

The communication from the Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston, making a gift to S. E. C. of the \$150.00 which the S. E. C. owed them was accepted, and a vote of thanks on behalf of the members of the Socialist Labor Party was extended to the Club and ordered published in party papers.

Communication from National Secretary was accepted, to be attended to by the secretary.

The secretary was instructed to have two copies of the State constitution as amended at the last State convention printed.

It was voted that the actions of the State Conference just held be sent out for referendum vote.

Secretary was instructed to procure one book to keep all motions and amendments in that are made at the committee meetings and only keep the acts of the committee in the records book.

Comrade Stevens appeared before the committee and recommended that the committee elect a committee to visit all sections in Greater Boston to get them to organize "pass clubs" to carry on a more thorough canvass for "ubs" to our party papers. That the S. E. C. get in touch with the canvasser for the Arbeitsrat, to get his assistance to build up the party press wherever possible. That the sections send monthly reports to the S. E. C. of the work of their sections, new members, etc.

The recommendations were adopted and list of questions to be used by sections in making monthly reports, prepared by Comrade Fitzgerald, was accepted and ordered printed.

The Greater Boston Entertainment Committee then met the S. E. C. and explained that they were desirous of assisting in the work of raising funds for the benefit of the party.

The S. E. C. voted to endorse the Greater Boston Entertainment Committee and instructed them to notify the S. E. C. of any project they may have.

Michael T. Berry, William H. Carroll and Edgar E. Chester were elected a committee to look after the interests of the Socialist Labor Party in the matter of proposed legislation concerning election laws and political parties.

John W. Ryan,
Secretary,
No. 76 Adams street, Lynn, Mass.

Missouri State Committee.

Meeting of Missouri State Committee, March 12, William Bilabowich, chairman; absent without excuse, H. M. Graeber, recording secretary; C. Grupp, elected secretary pro tem.

Minutes of meeting of February 12 adopted as corrected. An error appeared in balance or hand of financial report; should be \$16.83 instead of \$17.83.

Semi-annual report of Section St. Louis, dated December 31, 1902, was received and filed.

Correspondence: Letters from Novinger, Minden Mines, and Kansas City, Mo., pertaining to general party matters, local conditions and enclosing dues were received.

Secretary E. C. Dieckman reported receipt of mailing list of People subscribers in Missouri, and declared that he would now be able to issue a call for State agitation fund.

Comrade Reed, of Novinger, has moved to Collinsville, Ill.

Secretary stated that up to the present he was unable to visit St. Charles as instructed, on account of inclement weather and pressing obligations with local spring campaign on hand. Will make the trip in the near future.

Financial report—Balance previously on hand, \$16.83; receipts, \$4.32; total, \$21.15; expenses, \$7.10; balance, \$14.05.

Adjourned. Chas. Grupp,
Recording Secretary pro tem.
St. Louis, Mo., March 14.

FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

Further presents for bazaar and fair to be held at Grand Central Palace, on March 22, for the benefit of The Daily People, have been received as follows:

Mrs. Freezer, New York, lamp tidy; H. Hoffman, fine vase and two glass ornaments; S. Ungerleider, three dozen gold filled rings; Miss Sarah Baral, elegant tea set; Mrs. W. Clark, Richmond County, two fine head rests, two lamp tides and children's story books; Joseph Harkow, Brooklyn, N. Y., boxes of fine writing paper and envelopes.

Joseph Harkow, Brooklyn, N. Y., seventeen artistic calendars; F. A. Nagler, Springfield, Mass., box of cigars; Louis Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., three fine leather card trays and shear case (hand carved); M. P. Haggerty, Butte, Mont., donation of \$10; Master Weisberger, New York, Walter Scott's "Marion"; Frances McCartney, New York, two beautiful sachet ornaments; Miss C. Rosenberg, New York, elegant embroidered cushion; Carl Zimmerman, Hoboken, N. J., sterling silver; S. L. P. pin.

L. Albenon, Organizer,
2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

Fund for the Socialistic Arbeiter Zeitung

Twenty-first A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1; Section Sheboygan, Wis., \$10; Twenty-eighth A. D., New York, \$1.30; Section Newark, N. J., \$1; Section South Hudson, N. J., \$1; Section Allegheny County, Pa., \$10; Eleventh and Thirtieth A. D., New York, \$1; Branch Peekskill, Section Westchester County, N. Y., \$1.35; Section Los Angeles, Calif., \$0.50; Alex. Leidenfrost, St. Paul, Minn., 50 cents; Section Hoboken, N. J., \$18.25; total, \$55.00. Previously acknowledged, \$33.85; grand total, \$109.45.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

To Providence Comrades.

The regular section meeting of Section Providence will be held on Sunday, March 22, at 2.30 p.m., in the Workingmen's Beneficial Association Hall, No. 128 North Main street, Weyland Block.

Comrades don't mistake the time or place.

James McGuigan,
Organizer.

Schenectady Commune Festival.

Section Schenectady, N. Y., and Branch 57, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, will jointly celebrate the anniversary of the Paris Commune, in the Center Street Opera House, Schenectady, on Friday, March 20.

Comrade Wieland of Albany, will give an address in English on the objects of the celebration and a paper on the subject in German will also be read.

There will be song selections rendered by the Liebertsfeld and Turn Verein, which will be followed by a ball. Good music will be provided by Schneiderwind's Orchestra and a most enjoyable night is looked for.

The local branches of the W. S. & D. B. P. and sections of the S. L. P., are invited to be in attendance. Tickets are twenty-five cents per couple. Street cars pass the door.

Important for Buffalo.

The readers of The People, their families and friends, are invited to attend the public lectures held every Sunday, at 3 p.m. sharp, at the Labor Lyceum, in Florence Parlor, No. 527 Main street, near Genesee street, Buffalo. Interesting and instructive discussions follow each lecture. Admission is free to all.

The following are the names of the lecturers and their subjects:

March 22—Superintendent of Education Henry P. Emerson, on "The Present Tendencies in Education."

March 23—Former Health Commissioner Dr. Ernest Wende on "Alcoholism."

April 6—Alderman J. N. Adam on "Our City Government."

S. T. & L. A. NEWS**G. E. B., S. T. & L. A.**

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held at 2-6 New Reade street, New York, on March 12, Comrade French in the chair. Present, Gilhaus, Kinneally, Olsen and French; absent, Kopp, Bartel and Plomondon. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The general secretary and treasurer rendered their financial reports for two weeks, ending March 11, which were received and filed.

The general secretary reported that successful agitation meeting was held by L. A. No. 239 in Elizabeth, N. J., on March 8, Rudolph Katz being the speaker; also another meeting that was held in Newark, N. J., March 8. Comrades Olsen and French being the speakers. The purpose of the meeting was to organize the Swedish machinists, and eight names were procured. Another meeting is to be held, when an L. A. will be organized. L. A. No. 239 will also hold another meeting, with Comrade Charles E. Corrigan as speaker.

The secretary also reported that arrangements had been made for Comrade De Leon to visit Rhode Island, speaking at two meetings—one in Oneyville and one at Woonsocket, March 16 and 17, respectively—under the auspices of D. A. No. 17. Other meetings were being arranged for Newark, N. J.

Communications—From L. A. No. 239, on agitation work being done in Elizabeth; from Comrade Charles Zolot, Peckskill, N. Y., member-at-large, with dues, etc.; from Comrade Elliot C. Harding, Lynn, Mass., member-at-large, asking to be transferred to L. A. No. 267, Lynn, request granted and secretary directed to issue a special transfer card; from Weavers' and Spinners' Union, Madison, Me., organized by Comrade McNamara, of North Vassalboro, asking for charter, received; from D. A. No. 10, Lynn, on the formation of a Shoe Lasters' Protective Union and asking for charter, organized by Comrade Michael Tracey, received; from L. A. No. 168, Louisville, Ky., on organization; from L. A. No. 267, Hoboken, N. J., on the work of organization necessary for D. A. No. 4; from D. A. No. 21, Hartford, on the necessity of the G. E. B. looking after L. A. No. 386, Putnam, Ct.; action, secretary directed to communicate with L. A. No. 386 requesting information on the matter; from L. A. No. 392, North Vassalboro, on the necessity of having an organizer to take care of the new local in Madison as well as helping to build up L. A. No. 392 of North Vassalboro and L. A. No. 378 of Waterville; action, secretary directed to communicate with some of the most experienced comrades in the above L. A.'s, and best fitted for the work of organizing, with the view of building up a strong movement by the conductors and trainmen for the purpose of deciding whether a strike should be inaugurated or not. The question will be decided next Monday. Three thousand men will be involved in case of a strike.

In the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad freight departments at the various yards conditions are as little, if any, better. The treatment of the switchmen has been such that for the past six months a strike was at all times liable to break out. A vote is now being taken on the whole system by the conductors and trainmen for the purpose of deciding whether a strike should be inaugurated or not.

All the Pullman employees are treated and driven like cattle. The yard switchmen work twelve hours a day. Their wages are \$55 per month. The labor is arduous and they risk both limb and life in its pursuit.

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In the New York, New Haven and

BRONX BOROUGH LABOR UNION.

A special meeting of L. A. 140, was held last Tuesday evening at "Sullivan's," No. 639 East 146th street, Donald Ferguson in the chair, and William Chambers' vice-chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

Delegates to D. A. 49 made their report, which was received and discussed.

The organizer then reported that the general object of the meeting was to hear and discuss the agitation committee's report.

The committee then presented an exhaustive report on the industrial conditions in the borough of the Bronx.

These conditions equal any that may be found in the textile hell-holes of the East, and are in some instances even worse than those that are to-day a menace and a curse to the South.

The report took in the various vocations and industries found in the Bronx. It would be hard to designate any particular one as being the most deplorable.

They found that the largest number of workers were employed in the various occupations connected with the steam and surface railroads. At the Melrose yard of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad they found men and women employed at starvation wages, and without any hope of future advancement. Most of the labor is unskilled, the average pay being \$40 per month, or \$80 per week. The labor of the car cleaning and car repairing departments was found to be the hardest, dirtiest and most dangerous, as well, in some cases.

Women were found working at tasks so unclean as to be almost unfit for men, for which they received the minuscule sum of \$30 per month, while running the danger of being carried home dead at any moment.

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The committee demonstrated by undeniable facts that nothing short of a true working class organization on the political, as well as on the economic field, such as the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., will remedy the condition of the workers.

After the close of the address two questions were asked and answered to the satisfaction of all present.

Four subscriptions to The Monthly People, one new member for the local and several "What Means This Strike?" sold, were the result of the meeting.

The chairman announced that another lecture will be held under the auspices of the branch on Sunday, March 29, 3 p.m., at Charles Dahmen's Hall, with Charles H. Corrigan as the speaker, after which the meeting adjourned.

Secretary.

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